

# THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE-A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.]

SATURDAY, 28 JUNE, 1834.

[NO. 2348.]

## IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN HITCHINS BELLASIS, a Major in the Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Invalid Establishment, and now a Prisoner in the Bombay Gaol for debt, hath filed a Petition, praying for the benefit of the Act 9 Geo. IV. Cap. 73. together with an Assignment of his Estate and Effects in my Office.

D. B. SMITH,

Chief Clerk.

Meadow Street, 27th June, 1834.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of Lieut. HENRY BRIGGS, late of the second Regiment of the Madras Light Cavalry, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature of Madras, to Captain JAMES BRIGGS, of the thirteenth Regiment of the Madras Native Infantry, as one of the Executors therein named, (power being reserved of granting the like Probate to Mrs. MARY ANN BRIGGS, the Widow of the said Testator, and Executrix in the said Will named) persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Testator, are hereby required forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property to the said Executor at Madras, or to his Agents Messrs. ARTHUR AND CO. at Madras.

(Signed,) ORIEL VIVEASH,

PROCTOR.

as, 27th May, 1834.

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ECCELSIASTICAL SIDE.  
The Goods of FRANK GOREWILLOCK, Esquire, late a Captain in the Royal Navy, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattles, Rights and Credits, estate and effects whatsoever of the abovesaid FRANK GOREWILLOCK, deceased, may be granted to EDWARD HULSE WILLOCK, Esquire, the brother of the said Frank Gore Willock, deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.

Dated the 27th day of June, 1834.

C. A. WEST,

PROCTOR.

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ECCELSIASTICAL SIDE.  
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of CAROLINE SOPHIA ELIZABETH COTGRAVE, formerly of Madras, but late of Bombay, Widow, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of the above named CAROLINE SOPHIA ELIZABETH COTGRAVE, together with certain Extracts from a Book of the said Testatrix deposited in the Registry may be granted to WILLIAM VIGORS HEWITT, Esq., the son-in-law of the deceased, and one of the Executors named in her said Will, reserving the rights of the other Executor to prove the said Will, when he shall come in and pray for the same, all persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof. Dated the 27th day of June, 1834.

C. A. WEST,

Proctor.

MESSRS. JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE AND CO., beg to state that they have lately purchased a few Boxes of best Europe Spermacity Candles.—

28th June 1834.

## TONTINE OF INDIA.

A general meeting of Subscribers to the Tontine of India, held at the Office of Assignee of the late Firm of CRUTTEN- DEN MACKILLOP and Co., on Saturday, the 17th instant, the following Resolution was proposed by Mr. BRUCE, seconded by Mr. ROSS, and carried unanimously:—"That in order to bring the affairs of the Institution to as speedy a close as possible, it be recommended to the Subscribers at large to authorize the sale of the claim on the late Firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co."

Subscribers accordingly recommended to authorize the sale of the said claim, amounting to Sixty Rupees 2,84,900, either by a direct communication of their assent to the undersigned, or by the appointment of local proxies to vote in favor of the proposed measure.

H. J. LEIGHTON,

Secretary, Tontine of India.

Calcutta, 23d May, 1834.

NOTICE.—Parties requiring information on the affairs of the Bengal Provident Society, are requested to apply to

H. J. LEIGHTON,

Secretary.

Calcutta, 24th May, 1834.

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—FIFTH CLASS. NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that a dividend of Sa. Rs. 380 per share, will be paid at the office of the undersigned, on and after Wednesday, the 4th proximo, to Subscribers, or their duly authorized agents, on production of the original Certificate of Admission, accompanied by an Affidavit in the following form, to be sworn to by an uninterested party:—  
"I, A. B. do hereby make oath and declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, C. D., on whose life an interest is said to be held in certain Society or Scheme, called the BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, Fifth Class, was alive at (a) on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, and that the said C. D. is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the person on whose life Certificate, No. in the BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, Fifth Class, was originally applied for and subscribed:—As witness my hand at (b) this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four (d) A. B.

Sworn before me at (b) day of 1834

(c) E. F."

It is requested that claims for dividends may be made in writing, and, should the documents submitted be found in order, the amount payable will be immediately forwarded to applicants, together with the Certificates of Admission.

H. J. LEIGHTON.

SECY. BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.  
No. 10 Raneemookey Gully }  
28th May, 1834.

(a) Place of Residence.  
(b) Place of Attestation.  
(c) Signature of Magistrate or Justice of the Peace.  
(d) Signature of Deponent.

ON Wednesday next, the 2nd Proximo, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell at their Rooms, by Public auction, at 11 A. M., the remainder of the assortment of Oil Paintings formerly on view at the late office of Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO.; the same are now on view, also will be sold, 8 Bales of Cotton Twist of sundry nos. in small Lots, 100 Pairs of Blankets, several pieces of white Kerseymer, Bourbon Honey in Bottles, a variety of piece Goods, and other property.

N. B. In addition to the Claret already advertised (General Palmer's) F. B. and Co., will sell a quantity of Wine and Beer in bottle and a few Barrels of Champagne, Lisbon Wine, which they can safely recommend.

Nesbit Lane, 28th June, 1834.

FOR SALE, STANHOPE (London built) by Hall, Queen Street Long Acre, has been but little used, it may be seen at the Rooms of FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., Nesbit Lane, June 28th, 1834

WINE, LIQUORS, &c.  
FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, viz:—  
Pale and Brown Sherry, at Rs. 20 per doz.  
Port.....at Rs. 22  
Lisbon.....at 15 a  
Jamaica Rum, at 12 "  
Holland's Gin, in cases  
of 15 large bottles, Rs. 24 per case.  
French Liqueurs of sorts, 18 per doz.  
Ripe Hodgson's Beer 6 "  
Rum Scrub, in pints, 9 "  
General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 14th June, 1834.

A CARD.  
JAMES PORTER begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a TAVERN AND HOTEL, in the spacious premises, No. 10, Hummum Street, next door to Mr. Leggett's.

The accommodations of the house will at present enable him to provide ten single beds, and two rooms for the reception of families. J. P. only requests of the Public to do him the justice to give the arrangements he proposes for the comfort, and convenience of his house, a fair trial. His experience and respectability warrant him, he trusts, in the expectation of patronage and favor; and in pledging himself to a most anxious fulfillment of his duty and earnest devotion to the wishes and wants of his customers, respectfully solicits that favor which he hopes he may give his house a claim. It but remains for him to say, that from the expenses to which he has gone, and his determination to support the character of what is much needed in Bombay—a respectable Hotel—he has little doubt that the Public will kindly encourage his efforts for their general advantage and resort.

A Table d'Hote will be kept at 12 o'clock daily.

FOR Sale at the Godown of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO., A fresh batch of Brown's Claret, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at 20 per dozen. Cockburn's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per doz. Golden Sherry from Cockburn & Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 per doz. Schiedam Gin, in cases and carboys.

## FOR SALE at the Godown of Messrs BECKWITH AND CO.,

Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham and Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per doz.

A few cases of very superior Pale Sherry, received from W. D. Sheriff, of London, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Fresh high flavored English Claret, from ditto, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Champaigne Brandy, of excellent quality, from ditto, at Rs. 18 per doz.

Madeira Wine from Keirs and Co. of the finest quality, imported in 1831, in Pipes, Hds. and Bottled.

TERMS, CASH.

FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH and Co's.—Double Barrell Percussion Guns (copper caps), from Wm. Mills, in Mahogany Cases, with every complete apparatus, at Rupees 550.

All received direct from the Maker.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, the following Wines and Spirits of superior quality, from Messrs. JAS. COCKBURN AND CO. of London:—

|                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Pale Sherry in quarts  | at 22 Rs. per doz. |
| Ditto in pints         | " 12 "             |
| Brown Sherry in quarts | " 22 "             |
| 2nd Growth Claret      | " 20 "             |
| Ditto ditto, in pints  | " 11 "             |
| Old Madeira in quarts  | " 21 "             |
| Bucellas               | " 18 "             |
| Hock                   | " 18 "             |
| Cognac Brandy          | " 15 "             |
| Old Pale Brandy        | " 18 "             |
| Whiskey                | " 18 "             |
| Ditto in pints         | " 10 "             |
| Old Rum                | " quarts " 14 "    |
| Geneva                 | " " 12 "           |

Bombay, 18th June, 1834.

## FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. S. GREY, a fresh batch of JAS. COCKBURN AND CO'S. Superior Port

Wine in quarts..... at 24 Rs. per dozen.

Ditto in pints..... at 13 "

Also, John Smith's Claret in quarts, Rs. 15. do.

Bombay, 18th June, 1834.

## GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co., superior "Gruaud La Rose Claret," in one dozen cases, lately imported direct from the Proprietors, at 20 Rs. per dozen. Cash.

Bombay, 28th June, 1834.

## ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. MINGTON AND CO., the following

Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Sherry                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Rs. 25 per doz. |
| Ditto, in pints                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | " 26 per doz.   |
| R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay. |                 |

## FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO., superior

Phelan's highly flavoured Claret, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 28th June, 1834.

## ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S.

Godowns, Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.

Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.

Madeira in wood, from Blackburn and Co. 600 per pipe.

Brandy Rs. 3 per gallon.

28th June, 1834.

## FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Pale

Sherry in butt, from W. HARPER, London.....Rs. 450

Do. in bottle, 6 and 3 dozen, each..... 250

Old Port.....do.....each..... 16

Sherry from WALKER and CO..... 16

Superior old Madeira, from Messrs. MURDOCH, YUILLE and CO. in butt, imported in 1830..... 450

Do.....do.....in hhd..... 250

Sercial, in quarter cask..... 200

## FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Superior Gin

from the well known house of Messrs. GRAHAM AND CO., of Rotterdam ex Euphrates, in cases of 1 dozen, at Rs. 18 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 28th June, 1834.

## FOR Sale—No. XIV of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—Price Rs. 3 per copy.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

The public are hereby informed, that the Reading Room and Circulating Library, Bookseller's and Stationer's Shops, hitherto conducted in RAGOONATH HURRYCHUND'S name, will, from the 1st proximo, be conducted, as heretofore, by Mr. DAVID FITZPATRICK, for and on behalf, of the Proprietor—to whom it is requested all References, Orders and Remittances, may in future be made.

The Proprietor, in returning his thanks to his constituents for the patronage and support, he has hitherto been favored with, requests that all those indebted to the late concern, will immediately adjust their accounts, to enable him to close the books.

DAVID FITZPATRICK, begs to give general notice, that he has been placed by the Proprietor, in charge of the establishment alluded to in the above advertisement, and in soliciting a continuance of the public Patronage and support to state that, no exertions will be spared to give satisfaction to the public in general, and to his constituents and subscribers in particular.

Nesbit Lane, 24th June, 1834.

PALLONJEE DHUNJEE, has the pleasure to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he has received per Ship Duke of Roxburgh, from London, a very superior Batch of Champagne from PITMAN HULLOCK AND CO., which is exposed for sale, at his Shop.

Bombay, 27th June, 1834.

## EDULJEE MANOCKJEE AND CO.—

have received for sale by the Duke of Roxburgh, and Cleveland, the following fresh articles, viz:—

Pine, Berkley and Stilton Cheeses, Hoffmann's Confectionary, consisting of Raspberry and Strawberry Jam, red and black Current Jelly, Preserved, and Tart fruits, Cherry Brandy, Raspberry Vinegar, &c. &c. Also very superior Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints, from Charles Bell, ditto Pale Sherry Wine, from do. do.

Apollo Street, 27th June, 1834.

## FOR SALE.—HORMUSJEE ANDESEER

and CO. have received of very delicious flavoured wine, can highly recommend; just arrived from Berwickshire, viz:—

Dubb Orange Cur  
Feiner Hanziger

at his Shop, opposite to Messrs. Hodgson's Beer, Rs. 4 2 0.

12 per doz. Oil Skin at Rs. 8

Bombay, 28th June, 1834.

SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

FOR SALE.—A few Tickets of the above Lottery. Apply to BYRAMJEE NUSSEERWANJEE DATRA, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO., or at his house in Todd Street, near Dady's Ageearee fort. Terms, Cash, at the following rates, viz:—

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Whole Tickets at..... | Rs. 140. |
| Half.....ditto.....   | " 70     |
| Quarter ditto.....    | " 35     |
| One eighth do.....    | " 17 1/2 |

The drawing will commence on 1st Proximo.

Bombay, 27th June, 1834.

## TO BE LET.—The upper apartments of

the House, opposite to St. Thomas's Church. For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the Fort.

Bombay, 21st June, 1834.

## TO BE LET.—Situating in Kitwaddy, a

neat small upper roomed House with a Stable, Outhouses, Compound, and Garden, all lately put into repair. Rent 25 Rs. per month. Apply to Mr. ROBERT WHITE, in the Bombay Dock Yard.

Bombay, 28th June, 1834.

## TO BE LET, FURNISHED.—That Com-

modious upper-roomed Bungalow, now occupied by A. BELL, Esq., in Love Lane, for a period of 3 months from the 1st July next. Rent Rs. 150 per month.

## TO BE LET.—A house No. 35, in Meadow

Street. One ditto, at Colabah. Upper part of a house, No. 4, in Military Square.

A stable adjoining the Courier Office. Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

## FOR SALE at the Courier office.—The Ori-

ental Sporting Magazine from No. 7 to 20, each No..... 3 0 0

Blank Powers of Attorney..... 0 2 0

Do. Interest Bonds..... 0 2 0

Do. Policies..... 1 0 0

Do. Bills of Lading per set..... 0 2 0

Do. Respondentia Bonds..... 0 2 0

Do. Bills of Exchange, per set..... 0 2 0

Plans of the Island..... 1 0 0

Traveller's Itinerary..... 5 0 0

Insolvent Debtor's Act..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

**FOR SALE.**  
**THE INDIAN CALENDAR**, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the **HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS.** Price, Rupees two.

**FOR SALE**—The **BOMBAY CALENDAR** and **ALMANAC** for the present year, containing **Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest** not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy.

**FOR SALE** at the Courier Office—A **CODE OF SIGNALS**, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**  
**ANY** Medical Gentleman proceeding to England, willing to take charge of the duties of a Ship to sail between 1st and 15th August for London, is requested to apply to Captain THEAKER, at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO. **Bombay, 28th June, 1834.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.**

**THE** fine ship **EARL OF ELDON**, of 600 Tons, **EDWARD THEAKER**, Commander. This vessel has a Poop and excellent accommodations for Passengers, and will sail between 1st and 15th August for London. Apply to Captain THEAKER at the office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO. **Bombay, 28th June, 1834.**

**FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.**

**THE** fine Barque **CLAIRMONT**, F. S. BOULTON, Commander, will be dispatched on the 5th of July next. Apply at the office of **AGA MAHOMED SHOOSTRY.** **Nesbit Lane, 29th June, 1834.**

**FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS.**

**THE** fine British Built Brig "**SARAH**," of 240 Tons Register, **MATTHEW CAY**, Commander, will be dispatched in 15 days. Apply at the Office of **MCGREGOR EDWARDS.** **Bombay, 28th June, 1834.**

**FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA.**

**THE** Ship "**PRINCE OF WALES**," 240 Tons, **EDWARD THEAKER**, Commander; has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries a full complement of crew. Apply at the Office of **MCGREGOR EDWARDS.** **Bombay, 28th June, 1834.**

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**FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA.**

**Bombay Castle, 16th June, 1834.**  
No 273.—The following officers are permitted to exchange regiments, each joining as junior of their rank.

Ensign F. H. Goggin, of the 23rd regiment native infantry, to exchange with ensign J. G. Forbes, of the 8th regiment native infantry.  
Ensign H. J. Barr, of the 25th regiment native infantry, to exchange with ensign F. H. Goggin, of the 8th regiment native infantry.

**Bombay Castle, 17th June, 1834.**  
No. 274.—In publishing the following extract from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 23rd of October 1833, (No. 69) the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that the general order No. 159, dated the 7th of April, is rescinded.

**Letter dated 23rd October, 1833.**  
Para. 10. An officer receiving pay at St. Helena, received it, as in Europe, in sterling, and is entitled to the benefit of the exchange at which the pay is converted into the currency of India.

11. But an officer, or any other person receiving an advance at St. Helena, repayable in India, should make the repayment at the actual rate of exchange, computed in reference to the intrinsic value of the coin, and including interest for the period during which the advance has remained unpaid.

No. 275.—In conformity with orders from the Honble the Court of Directors, the situation of paymaster of pensioners in the Decanis abolished from the 1st proximo, from which date the pensioners in the Decan, will be paid by the collectors, under the rules laid down in general order dated the 24th of July 1830, No. 266.

**Bombay Castle, 18th June, 1834.**  
No. 279.—Assistant surgeon W. J. Ferrar, of the engineer corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twelve months, from the 1st proximo, on urgent private affairs: he ceasing to draw pay from the date of his embarkation.

**Bombay Castle, 20th June, 1834.**  
No. 276.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the general department under date the 19th instant, to direct that 2nd native hospital assistant Pedro de Menzies, now doing duty in the garrison hospital, be attached to the civil oculist.

No. 278.—In conformity with orders received from the supreme government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that the engineer corps at this presidency, is hereafter to consist of four companies of equal strength, viz: one company of sappers and miners, and three companies of pioneers. The established strength of the corps will be as follows viz:—

- 4 Subedars, one of whom will be appointed subedar major.
- 4 Jemadars.
- 20 Havildars.
- 20 Naikes.
- 4 Buglers.
- 4 Bheestees.
- 400 Privates.

The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers at present belonging to the corps, in excess of the numbers above specified, will be borne on the strength as supernumeraries until absorbed by vacancies; the number of privates will be forthwith reduced to four hundred; such of these in excess of that number as may be in every respect eligible, will be permitted to volunteer into the line, and the remainder will be discharged: gratifications assigned to such of them as may be or other sufficient causes cannot be admitted into the line.

The commander of the forces is requested to issue such supplementary orders as may be necessary to give effect to these arrangements.

**Bombay Castle, 21st June, 1834.**  
No. 279.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Lieutenant L. R. Stark, of the 1st grandier regiment of native infantry, to be paymaster of the Poonah division of the army, in succession to major T. D. Morley, who vacates the command of his promotion.

Lieutenant D. M. Scobie, of the 14th regiment native infantry, to be 3rd assistant commissary general at Sholapoor.

Lieutenant J. C. Bate, of the 11th regiment native infantry, to be 3rd assistant commissary general in charge of the military bazaar at Poonah.

No. 280.—A division order, issued by brigadier general B. Kennett, under the date the 9th instant, appointing Lieutenant Lechmere, of the 3rd troop horse artillery, to take charge of the ordnance store department at Deesa, during the absence of Lieutenant Forster on leave, is confirmed.

No. 281.—The following promotions are made:—**Regiment of artillery.**  
Senior major W. K. Lester, to be lieutenant colonel vice White-invalide. Date of rank, 16th June 1834.

Captain E. H. Wilcock, to be major, 1st lieutenant W. Coghill, to be captain, and 2nd lieutenant S. Turnbull, to be 1st lieutenant, in succession to Lester promoted. Date of rank, 16th June 1834.

Senior 2nd lieutenant W. Massie, to rank from the 16th June 1834, vice Turnbull promoted.

No. 282.—The following appointment is made:—**13th Regiment native infantry.**  
Ensign H. W. Diggle, to be interpreter in the Mah-ratta language. Date of appointment, 1st May 1834.

No. 283.—The following promotion is made:—**10th Regiment native infantry.**  
Ensign A. Robertson, to be lieutenant, vice Lancaster deceased. Date of rank, 7th June 1834.

Senior unposted ensign Henry Vincent, to take rank from the 7th June 1834, and to be posted to the 10th regiment native infantry, vice Robertson promoted.

**Bombay Castle, 23rd June, 1834.**  
No. 284.—With reference to the general order dated 13th March last, (No. 134), captain J. Rankin, has resumed charge of the pay department N. D. A. from the 10th instant.

**By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.**  
C. NORRIS, Chief Sec.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

#### REVENUE.

**Bombay Castle, 21st June, 1834.**  
Mr. A. Bell, deputy collector of customs, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Poonah, on urgent private affairs, for one month, under section xiv of the absentee regulation.

**Bombay Castle, 23rd June, 1834.**  
Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, to be assistant to the revenue commissioner.

W. S. Boyd esq. collector of Candeish, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under section xiv of the absentee regulation, to visit the presidency.

**Bombay Castle, 25th June, 1834.**  
Mr. J. W. Woodcock, assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed an extension of the leave granted to him on the 9th April last, for a further period of 15 days.

**By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.**  
C. NORRIS, Chief Sec.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

**Bombay Castle, 23rd June, 1834.**

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. Kentish, judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, one month's extension of leave of absence, to remain at the presidency, on sick certificate.

**Bombay Castle, 25th June, 1834.**

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to cancel the leave granted on the 4th instant, to Mr. Muspratt, assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, in charge of the detached station at Kandesh.

## GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

**Bombay Castle, 23rd June, 1834.**

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm Mr. Bourchier, as a stipendiary commissioner of the court of requests, vice Mr. P. Stewart resigned.

**Bombay Castle, 24th June, 1834.**

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant assistant Surgeon Montgomery, civil Surgeon at Dharwar, leave of absence from his station, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs from the 28th instant to the 28th proximo, and to permit assistant surgeon Rooke, of the 5th regiment native infantry, to perform Mr. Montgomery's duties during his absence.

**By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.**  
W. H. WATHEN, Sec. to Govt.

## DURPUN.

We understand that a bold, and apparently well organized plan, to rob the well known and wealthy jew merchant Sooleman Yacoub, of jewels and treasure which he had in his dwelling house in the Fort, was recently discovered, just in time to prevent the execution of the villainous design. From what we have been able to learn of the affair, it appears that, a few weeks ago, a European, who gave out that he had just arrived from the interior and whose exterior seemed to support the character of a gentleman, which was, no doubt, merely assumed, as well as the name of Scott by which he called himself, went, accompanied by a young Hindoo, who stated himself to be his purvie, to Sooleman Yacoub, and engaged, for a short term, a house belonging to the latter, adjoining the one which he himself occupied. The rent and other particulars having been settled, the keys of the premises were delivered to those persons, and shortly after coolies were seen conveying and depositing therein sundry articles of Europe household furniture, from which and the appearance of persons who passed for servants, it was concluded that "the gentleman" had taken up his lodgings there. Appearances were thus kept up for some time, and the worthy Jew congratulated himself on having a quiet and respectable tenant, who would doubtless, pay his rent like an honest man. Last Monday, however, some circumstances occurred, the particulars of which we have not learnt; but which, it seems, were of a nature to excite unpleasant suspicions. Enquiries were therefore set on foot, the result of which suggested the expediency of ascertaining what was passing in the house, and the persons were accordingly taken for that purpose; when, to the horror and dismay of Sooleman, it was discovered that a hole had been made in a wall of the house opposite to a room in his own, which was the depositary of all his ready cash, the jewels in which he traded, and all his valuable merchandise,—amounting to more than three lacs of rupees! Search was immediately made for Mr. Gentleman Scott, but no such person was to be found; but on the nature and object of his speculations convincing proof was forthcoming in the shape of crow-bars, pick-axes, hatchets, and others implements of housebreaking, which had been concealed in one of the apartments of the house. Information of these facts was immediately given to the Police, by whom a vigilant search was commenced, and has been so far successful as to lead to the discovery of the purvie of the gentleman from the interior, a young man, aged about 22, and of the name of Abraham. It is hoped that his examination will elicit information to enable the Police to secure all the persons engaged in the plot which was so fortunately frustrated. Had their operations not been checked as they were, another night or two would have sufficed to enable the rascals to perforate the wall of the treasury room, and to execute their villainous purpose.

## VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

| Vessel's names.        | Date intended departure. | To what port.          | Touching where.                |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ship Aliquis.          | 6th or 5th July          | Liverpool.             | St. Helena.                    |
| Ship Oriental.         | 1st July                 | Ditto.                 | Ditto.                         |
| Bombay Pack.           | 5th July                 | Ditto.                 | Direct.                        |
| Ship William Turner.   | 1st or 5th July          | Greenock.              | Ditto.                         |
| Ship Sarah.            | 5th July.                | Port Louis.            | Ditto.                         |
| Ship Duke of Roxburgh. | About 1st July.          | Calcutta.              | Ditto.                         |
| Prince George.         | 1st or 5th July          | Ditto.                 | Will probably touch at Madras. |
| Earl of Eldon.         | 1st August               | London.                | St. Helena.                    |
| Berwickshire.          | 8th July.                | Singapore and Malacca. | China.                         |

## HIGH WATER TIDE.—28th JUNE 1834.

|            | MORNING. | EVENING. |
|------------|----------|----------|
| Saturday.  | 2 50     | 4 18     |
| Sunday.    | 3 52     | 4 27     |
| Monday.    | 5 06     | 5 45     |
| Tuesday.   | 7 28     | 7 58     |
| Wednesday. | 8 23     | 8 46     |
| Thursday.  | 9 09     | 9 30     |
| Friday.    | 9 49     | 10 09    |

## EXCHANGE.

|                             | Buy. | Sell. |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|
| Six per cent. Reable Loan.  | 130  | 13    |
| First 5 per cent. Loan.     | 109  | 11    |
| No. 320, a 1st class.       | 108  | 10    |
| 321, a 1040 1st class.      | 108  | 10    |
| 1041 a 1040, 3rd class.     | 107  | 11    |
| Second five per cent. Loan. | 107  | 10    |
| Third five per cent. Loan.  | 105  | 10    |
| Bills on Calcutta.          | 104  | 10    |
| Bills on Madras.            | 101  | 10    |
| Bills at 6 months.          | 1 10 | 1 11  |
| Canton Bills.               | 1 11 | 1 11  |
| Spanish dollar.             | 220  | 21    |
| Sovereigns.                 | 113  | 113   |

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

**ARRIVALS.**  
Surgeon Robert Walter, 3d Cavalry, from Eng.  
Lieut. Hamilton, Staff, from the Cape of Good Hope.

**DEPARTURES.**  
Surgeon James Orton, to Poonah.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

**BIRTHS.**  
At Mandavie, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., the lady of Lieut. Col. Pottinger, of a son.  
On the 26th inst., at Poonah, the lady of Captain Charles Waddington, Engineers, of a son.

**DEATH.**  
At Dharwar, on Friday, the 13th instant, Lieutenant Edmund Percy Brett, 5th Regiment Bombay N. I., sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

## SHIPPING REPORT.

**ARRIVALS.**  
June 24th. Danish Ship Syden, John Burd, Master, from Altona, 11th Nov. 1833, Cowes 11th February, and Cape of Good Hope, 11th May, 1834. Intelligence.—The Triumph and Upton Castle sailed the same day as the Syden.

**Passengers.**—Captain Hamilton, Army, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Civil Service, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Burd, Mrs. Dicus, Mr. Lane, Capt. Muller, and 3 servants.  
—27th. Ship Mary Bibby, Thomas Male, Master, from Liverpool, 13th March 1834.

The Mary Bibby, spoke April 6th, the Calcutta in long. 21° West and 1° North from Liverpool, and on the same day the Palmyra and Ormali for Madras from London;—on the 24th or 25th April exchanged numbers with the Minerva from Liverpool in 24° South, and 27° West, for this port, in 6° North and 19° West the Dunegan Castle for Calcutta; off the Cape Verde Islands spoke the "Kirkman Finlay" from Greenock for Bombay, with Mr. Gladstone, junior, of Liverpool, as a Passenger.

**DEPARTURES.**  
—2d. Ship Earl of Clare, Charles Daly, Master, to China.

**Passengers.**—Mrs. Daly and 2 children, Mrs. Jeffries, 13 Parsees and 8 Servants.

—25th. Ship King William, W. Stewart, Master, to Calcutta.

—26th. Arab Ship Hamoodi, Hajee Amber, Naiquedah, to Madras.

**Passenger.**—Mrs. Stewart.

—Do. Ship Mary, Alexander Lawson, There to Calcutta.

—25th. Ship Francis Warden, Shaik Auvai, Naiquedah, to Madras.

—Do. Barque Abgarus, T. S. Rogers, Master, Calcutta.

**Passengers.**—Mr. Black, and 2 Natives.

—Do. Ship Shahool Hamud, E. Damont, Master, to Madras and Calcutta.

**Passengers.**—7 Natives.

**A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.**  
Hon'ble Company's Steamer,—Hutch Lindsay.

Hon'ble Company's Guard-ship,—Hastings.

Do. Sloops of War,—Benares.

Do. Brig of War,—Euphrates.

Do. Schooners,—Shannon and Royal Tiger.

Do. Floating Chapel,—Aurora.

Free Traders,—Aliquis, Bombay Packet, Orient.

Prince George, Berwickshire, Sarah, William Turner.

Duke of Roxburgh, Cleveland, Ararat, Earl of Eldon, Syden, and Mary Bibby.

**COUNTRY VESSELS.**—Shaw Brangmore, Prime, Mackhar, Dadaloy, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Hannah, Cavendish, Bentinck, Sulimany, Carron, and Clairmont.

**PORTUGUESE.**—St. Anna, St. Francisco de Paulo, Barque Asia Felix.

**ARAB.**—Fazel Kurim, Futtay Nesser, and the Imaum's Brig Tawze.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are much obliged to our correspondent at Dapoolie for his Meteorological Register, and shall be happy to receive any further communications of the same kind with which he may favor us.

If B. Y. will state any thing new on the subject of his letter, we shall be happy to publish it. As yet he has not done so.

The letter signed CELEBS would give offence to the parties concerned, and we must therefore decline to insert it.

## THE COURIER.

**REQUESTS TO RETIRE.**—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Miles, Bombay army.

The only Parliamentary intelligence in the papers before us is a short account of the Debates on the 10th and 11th of March, upon the former of which we are glad to see that a proposition for re-nominating Captain Ross was brought before the House of Commons by Mr. C. Fergusson. The following is the only report the Liverpool paper gives of these debates:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, MARCH 10th.

Mr. C. Fergusson presented a petition from Captain Ross, praying that some recompense should be granted for his services. Mr. Hutt presented a similar petition from Kingston-upon-Hull, and Lord Sandon one to the same effect, from Liverpool. Mr. Cobbett said he should oppose the grant on the ground of economy, and asked why the people of Hull did not put their hands into their own pockets? Lord Sandon maintained that the general opinion of the country was in favour of the claim of Captain Ross.

Mr. Hume, in reference to the combination in the dock-yard, complained that Government had taken the part of the masters against the men. He wished to know if the Right Hon. Bart. (Sir J. Graham) had inquired further into the circumstances? Sir J. Graham replied that the statement he had made on Thursday evening was substantially correct. He had no objection to produce the correspondence between the Admiralty and the master coopers if the Hon. Gentleman would move for it. Mr. O'Connell hoped that his Hon. Friend would do so. A deputation of the men had waited on him, and satisfied him that one-sixth had been added to their labour without any-thing to their pay.

House having again resolved into Committee of Supply, for the purpose of voting the remainder of the army estimates; Mr. C. Fergusson gave notice that on Wednesday next he would bring forward his motion respecting Captain Ross. Mr. Ellice then proceeded to move the remaining army estimates. Mr. Hume opposed the grant of £82,179 for the expenses of volunteer corps in Great Britain. He did not wish to reduce the corps, but to substitute volunteers for paid service. In France people enrolled themselves in the National Guard without being paid. Wiltshire was the only county in all England that showed its patriotism by serving without expense. He would move to withdraw the contingent altogether, leaving it to the public to enrol themselves in defence of their homes. Colonel Davies thought it could not be expected that farmers would leave their homes to contest with rioters without receiving any pay. Mr. Littleton said it would be no economy to abolish that corps. Mr. O'Connell thought that in so wealthy a country as England, the experiment of raising a militia force without pay might be tried. Lord Grosvenor eulogised the yeomanry corps, and denied that their pay was a sufficient remuneration for their losses. He feared that the circumstance of their not being called out by Government this year would be felt as a slight. Lord Howick denied that any thing like slight was intended. It was merely to save the expense of clothing. After some further discussion the Committee divided on the grant of £82,179 for yeomanry and volunteer corps.

The numbers were—Ayes, 136; Noes, 54—majority, 82. The remaining estimates were afterwards disposed of.

The Mutiny Bill went through a Committee. TUESDAY MARCH 11.

Several petitions were presented from the Dis-senters, complaining of the grievances under which they labour.

In reply to a question put by Mr. B. Handly, relative to the composition of assessed taxes,

Lord Althorp said, it was his intention, on every principle of justice, not to confine the motion to any particular district, but to extend it over the entire country.

Mr. Cobbett gave notice that, on Monday next, on the House going into a committee of supply, he would move for a repeal of the entire duty on malt.

Mr. Bernal presented several petitions in support of the church establishment.

Mr. O'Connell rose to move for the appointment of a committee to consider the oaths which were taken, and those, if any, which ought to be taken by members of the House. He trusted that the importance of the question would induce the House to comply in allowing the nomination of this committee.—(Hear, hear, hear.) He acknowledged that his object was to abolish all religious oaths upon members taking their seats in that house, and, necessary, to substitute a declaration disclaiming the most unequivocal manner, all species of bribery and corruption in their elections.—[Left speaking.]

**PRIZE MONEY.**—A return has just been laid on the table of the House of Commons of the vessels engaged in the expedition against Algiers, and the amount of shares of prize money. From that we see that the Commander-in-Chief's proportion was £7,480; each seaman's was £4 10s. 2½d. Sir James Graham's regulation raising the seaman's share to £15 has not come too soon. The Rear-Admiral's share was £3,740 0s. 4d, and the Captains got each £1,111 11s. 6½d, the Lieutenants each got £94 5s 8½d, and so on down to the boys, who got each £1 10s.

#### CALCUTTA.

The Insolvent Court was held for the first time to-day in the room hitherto devoted exclusively to the business of the Supreme Court. Nearly the whole day was occupied in the examination of the Honorable Captain Hamilton, who was opposed by Mr. Turton on behalf of the Assignees of Mackintosh and Co. on account of four Bills drawn by Captain Hamilton upon his brother Lord Belhaven, and negotiated to that firm, none of which Bills had been paid. It appeared that a similar fact had attended several other Bills, all drawn by the Insolvent upon Lord Belhaven in favor of Alexander and Co. and other parties, under the same letter of

Credit, and that only the first negotiated by him for £600 had been paid; that the letter itself had been destroyed by Captain Hamilton; and that afterwards, in 1830, at a time when a number of these bills were known to be unpaid, Captain Hamilton, being then in Europe, had received the amount of three legacies of £1500, £500 and £500, and paid the whole over, the first to Mr. Paterson, Lord Belhaven's factor, and the other two to a Mr. Johnston, and subsequently to a Mr. Jacks, farmers, for distribution according to his own verbal directions, under which all the money, he believed, had been exhausted, no part of it having been applied to the discharge of the protested bills. The case excited a good deal of interest in Court, where an unfavorable impression seemed to arise from the avowed destruction of Lord Belhaven's letter by the Insolvent. But if the evidence of Mr. Morgan one of Mackintosh and Co.'s assistants, was called for (we could not spare the time to wait the conclusion of the investigation,) we understand that evidence would confirm the account given of the contents of the letter by Captain Hamilton, namely, that it was an open credit of two or three thousand pounds, permitted to be drawn for in bills not exceeding £300 at a time, and negotiated at intervals not shorter than one month. Captain H. explained the cause of the non-payment of drafts to be some losses and pecuniary embarrassment which his brother had experienced. He swore positively, that he had never received any letter from his brother complaining of his drafts, or giving him notice that they would not be paid. Mr. Turton further urged that Captain Hamilton's Schedule was imperfect, as it did not include a contingent reversionary interest in certain entailed property of the family, which however, according to the Insolvent's explanation, would only come to him by right after an elder sister and her numerous family.

Since writing the above, we hear that the Insolvent was remanded to file an amended Schedule.—*Calcutta Courier, June 7.*

#### LOCAL NEWS.

##### EXECUTION.

The five men who were sentenced to death for the murder of the late Mr. Richardson, Judge and Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs, were executed in front of the Allipore Jail yesterday morning, and, by the accounts we have received from eye witnesses, a more horrid scene cannot be well imagined. When the fatal nooses had been fixed to the necks of three of the culprits, the centre part of the drop, which was constructed of bamboos, gave way, and launched them into eternity before their expected time, precipitated four or five of the hangmen and the ringleader of the murderers to the ground, a distance of about thirty feet, and left the remaining prisoner, a Brahmin, standing on that part of the platform which remained firm. The Brahmin from his elevated station began to abuse the authorities for their neglect in preparing the gallows in such a bungling manner as to leave him standing there in a state of suspense, called upon his comrade below to make haste up and join him, and when the noose was readjusted round his neck, jumped off from the standing part of the platform with such force that when brought up by the rope, the blood gushed out of his nose and mouth. The ringleader on the other hand was very reluctant to make his exit, and, when the rope was properly fitted, was pushed off apparently much against his will, into eternity. The five dead bodies were afterwards suspended during the whole day on five separate gibbets erected for that purpose round the tank in the Allipore Jail, one at each corner and the remaining one at the Ghaut, Doorgaram, the chief murderer, when he fell, was fortunate enough to alight upon the hangmen, who had fallen in a heap together; but though this lessened the severity of his fall, his leg was notwithstanding broken; some of the hangmen were seriously hurt, the apology for a hanging fallen on them.—*Beng. Hurkaru, June 7.*

The public will be much grieved to hear, that Lady William Ben Inck had a smart attack of fever last night. We are happy to add, however, that her Ladyship was much better this morning.—*Calcutta Courier, June 10.*

The month of May has gone by—the month of June is fast wearing away. Yet our state of *interregnum* still continues; for we know of no other name, whereby to designate the anomalous position, in which British India is now placed, with no Government but one of mere habit and sufferance. The spirit of delegated authority, that lately animated our political system, expired on the 22d of April last: the new form into which it has been breathed, has not yet been manifested to the eyes of the uninitiated. Our condition strongly resembles that of our neighbours of Bootan a few months ago, when their Lama-Sovereign paid the debt of nature. But there an interested priesthood soon discovered and brought forth into day the re-embodied spirit that directs their councils and commands their faith: while the soul of our corporation-born domination still lies hidden from the gaze of the multitude, in the recesses of some public packet, or in the archives of some public repository.—God knows where! God knows why! How long its reappearance upon earth may yet be delayed, is a mystery that none can penetrate.

What then? it will be asked. The wheels of State roll smoothly on, as if the power that moved them still continued in activity: the spring, indeed, is gone, but the impetus it has given is sufficient to keep the engine going. The same forms are still observed;—and what is government but a mass of forms? orders are given and executed and (*id quod re verā maxumum est*) salaries are issued as of old, without a word of anxiety or enquiry, what it is that keeps the vast machine in motion: till folks are tempted to believe that must be something either of extreme simplicity, or of downright magic in a government, that can thus go on without any ostensible support or foundation to rest upon.

Yet under all this apparent security lies hid a

world of mischief and danger, which the least collision would quickly bring into play. Far be it from us to tear away the veil; there are evils behind, to which the very mention of them would give birth. But one there is, that we can trust ourselves to notice, because it lies upon the very surface: and that is, the total suspension of all legislative functions within the range of the British rule. An extension of legislative power was the great object of demand: it is the only boon that, in return for heavy inflections and exactions is tendered to India in the new arrangement: and, although it comes in a most unsatisfactory shape, it is looked to with some hope, but with little confidence. Such as it is, however, it is now wholly dormant, and we fear must remain so for some time to come, since it cannot be exercised, in the present crippled state of the Council, until all the members now in India shall have been brought together at one spot. This is but one of a thousand ill consequences resulting from our state of *interregnum*, and it is in itself deplorable enough.—*Calcutta Courier, Jan. 10.*

#### CAPE.

We regret to learn that the *Linnaeus*, Capt. Smith, from Liverpool bound to Bombay, struck on a reef of rocks near to Dyer's Island, and not far from Cape Lagullas, on the evening of the 16th inst., and filled so fast that the captain, crew, and passengers were compelled to abandon her and take to the boats, in which they fortunately all reached Dyer's Island in safety. A small part of the cargo is expected to be saved. The vessel is become a total wreck.

The weather, during the last 10 or 12 days has been most boisterous on the coast, and every vessel has sustained some injury in rounding the Cape.—*South African Commercial Advertiser, Jan. 25.*

BELOW we give a Report of the proceedings of the "Association for Exploring Central Africa," at their meeting held on Saturday last.

The Committee of Management in their Report stated, for the information of the Association, that the Subscriptions and Shares now amount to the sum of £759, of which £480 have been paid into the hands of their Treasurers. It appears however, that, to equip the Expedition in a proper manner, an additional sum of £450 is absolutely necessary; and we are happy to state that, before the meeting separated, the sum of £114 was subscribed, and no doubt is entertained of their success in raising the remaining £336 before the departure of the Expedition. Thus, on the important head of *Funds*, the Expedition may be considered as perfectly successful.

We also learn from the Report, that His Excellency the Governor has granted leave of absence to Dr. Smith, who conducts the Expedition, and has allowed a Military Party to accompany him under his orders, consisting of one European non-commissioned officer and two private soldiers; and one non-commissioned officer and four private soldiers of the Cape Corps. His Excellency has further granted from the Ordnance Stores, for the use of the Expedition, a sufficient stock of arms and ammunition, namely,

- 30 Muskets
- 25 brace of Pistols
- 6 dozen Signal Rockets
- 50 blue Lights
- 5,000 rounds of Cartridges
- 20 lbs. Gunpowder
- 2,000 Flint—
- 4 Bell Tents.

The Committee also express their obligations to Sir John Herschell, who, in compliance with a request transmitted to him, selected and purchased in London, for the use of the Expedition, the following Instruments, namely:—

- A 5-inch Sextant

- 1 Sympresometer
- 2 Pocket Compasses
- 1 Prismatic Azimuth Compass—and
- 2 Telescopes with leather cases and slings, which are hourly expected to arrive; and
- A Mountain Barometer with two spare tubes, fitted up with cistern heads

which Sir John Herschell brought with him for greater security, having procured a careful comparison of its zero points with the standard at Somerset House.

The board of Admiralty have also forwarded for the same object two Chronometers, and have given directions to the Astronomer Royal at the Cape to place at the disposal of the Committee a Sextant, a Reflecting Circle with Mercurial Horizon, and Magnetic Intensity Instrument.

From their own Funds, the Committee have purchased five waggons, and have ordered eight spans of trained oxen, of 12 each, to be procured and held in readiness on the Frontier. They have also ordered six double-barrelled fowling pieces from London.

They have also accepted the gratuitous services of a gentleman as a Surveyor, who is well qualified to aid the Expedition in that capacity; and of another who undertakes to act as Superintendent of the Trading department.

They think it probable that, before the departure of the Expedition, a Draftsman will arrive from England; but should they be disappointed in this, they have the satisfaction of knowing that an individual of the party is capable of discharging this important duty, if required.

In fine, the Committee seem to have discharged their duty to the Association with zeal and discretion, and we confidently expect to see their exertions liberally supported by the Public.—*The South African Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 26.*

The following is an account of the route of the Cutter *Circe*, of 26 tons burthen, whose braving of all the perils of the deep we noticed a few days ago:

On the 2d of August, the *Circe* left Deptford; she reached Scilly on the 12th, Madeira on the 21st, the Canaries on the 23d, and on the 30th of that month she arrived at the Cape de Verdes. On

the 15th of September she left there, and crossed the Line on the 6th of October; she then stretched over to Abrolhas, on the South American Coast, and touched at Isle de Grand on the 30th; on the 3d of Nov. she arrived at St. Sebastia, where she staid about 10 days. She then made her way across the Atlantic, and reached Elizabeth Bay on the African Coast on the 1st of Jan. last; remained there 18 days, and arrived in Saldanha Bay on the 7th ult. The *Circe* is now riding at anchor in Table Bay.—*South African Commercial Advertiser, March 19.*

#### EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE MALT TAX.—SIR WILLIAM INGILBY'S BUDGET.

Sir William Ingilby said he rose for the purpose of bringing before the house a question of the highest importance, and which he had last year had the satisfaction of seeing carried, though without being productive of any immediate good result. He now came better prepared to the subject than he had then, and this he did in consequence of the reply made to him on the occasion by a noble lord (Althorp), who has remarked that it was strange that a countryman should come from his native hills or fens and propose to sweep away so large a sum as 4,000,000l. from the income of the country without having something to offer as a substitute. He had now come prepared with that substitute. He now appeared in another character, and for a short time at least would supersede his noble friend in the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer ("Hear, hear," and laughter), though he was afraid that his (Sir W. Ingilby's) tenure of office would be very short. He was fully aware of the difficulty of raising, in the present state of the country, so large a sum as would supply the removal of more than 4,000,000l. of taxation; but he must say, in answer to a remark made to him by his hon. friend the member for Cricklade, that so far was he from any wish to embarrass the Ministry on this occasion, that he had taken as much pains to support them as any man in that house. So far was he from any wish to cripple their resources, that while he came forward to ask for the total repeal of the malt-tax, he undertook to show how the same, and more than the same, amount could be raised from other and less oppressive sources. It might appear ludicrous that he should undertake to raise so large a sum; but to show that the thing was practicable he would produce his budget. (Laughter.) To that budget he would now come, and he dared to say that it would be more satisfactory to the country than any budget which had been opened on the other (the ministerial) side of the house for many sessions. ("Hear," and laughter.) It was not necessary for him on such an occasion to repeat what had been so many times said about the distressed condition of the agricultural classes, the desolation on which was brought upon so many and occupiers of land—of the great number of beer-houses in all parts of the country, of persons who generally frequented the places—and of the vile stuff, which was sold in those "kettley-wink" beer-houses were called. He mentioned that stuff, which much had been said, to mean to deny that some of the worst of the country were respectable. He would say that for every 100 which were given to the first part of his plan, the whole of the malt-tax once got rid of that odious tax would enable the countryman to farm his land, a good, wholesome for himself and family; it would check the extent the practice of gin-drinking in England; he could succeed in this, he thought he should deserve the thanks of his noble friend (Lord Althorp) and of the country for that fact, besides the getting rid of the odious malt-tax. He did not see why, because a tax was malt-tax. He did not see why, because the day of its once in existence, it should continue to the day of judgment. (A laugh.) If it were found oppressive, and that another less burdensome could be found as a substitute, it ought to be at once repealed. The noble lord had told him on a former occasion that his motion for the repeal of the malt-tax would deserve consideration, if he should propose something to supply its place. He was now prepared to show that the noble lord would be able to take off not only the tax on malt, but also that on Houses and windows. ("A laugh on the Ministerial side.") He was not sorry to hear that laugh, as he took it for a sign that something good was intended from that quarter. (Hear, hear.) When he mentioned the house and window-tax, he did it with much satisfaction, at the prospect which appeared to him of his noble friend the "late" Chancellor of the Exchequer (a laugh) being able, when he should resume his functions, to take off that tax too. He should be glad of it, though he regretted that the gallant colonel (Evans), who had bolted, should have left to him to do the needful for his constituents on this occasion. ("Hear, hear.") However, as the thing was left to him, a rural man (laughter,) he was glad to do every thing in his power to relieve the townspeople as well as those of the country. (Hear, hear.) He would not make any distinction between the two classes: he was surprised that it should be thought necessary to array one class of men against another. (Hear, hear.) That, however, would not do for him; for he would stand up for the relief of those in towns as well as those in the country (cheers); and he could not but think the Government would get but a very weak support by the plan of arraying "ville" against "village." (Hear, hear.) In his budget he would not only propose to relieve the country by the repeal of the malt-tax, but also of his gracious free-will and accord relieve the inhabitants of towns by the remission of the house and window tax (hear, hear) and this he would do without giving any of the inhabitants of the metropolis the trouble of coming as deputations to his house in Berke leysquare, or without any of that clamour which, perhaps had been the means of obtaining the relief that was proposed in the remission of the house-tax. He thought it would be admitted that that part of the King's speech which spoke of the distress of the agriculturists was deserving the serious consideration of the house. (Hear, hear.) That he hoped would not be lost sight of, as it would give the noble lord an opportunity of doing justice to that class. He was glad to see the right hon. baronet the member for Tamworth (Sir R. Peel) just then entering the house, as he confidently looked for the great benefit of his aid on this occasion. (Cheers on the Ministerial side.) He did not understand Parliamentary tactics sufficiently to know the meaning of those cheers. (Cheers renewed.) If the right hon. gentleman who joined in the cheer supposed that he (Sir W. Ingilby), an ancient Whig—not the Whig of an hour, but of many years' standing—was about to bestow the power of his eloquence (cheers and laughter.)

in utter— to the enormous profanage that was going on in the bells. (Great laughter.) There was not a man in that house, not a man in this town, who did not know that the profanage was enormous, though they might not be aware of its full extent. Yes, he would proceed with that part of his plan; he would let fly at the bells of London, for he knew no reason in the world why this country should alone be without legislative enactments for the prevention of those evils, and for the prevention of those violations of everything like decency and good order. It was not to be endured that such proceedings as it was notorious were now going on in those places should be any longer tolerated; it was not to be endured that two mountebanks masked should draw crowds into ruin from motives of curiosity to see them play, or in fact pretend to play, for vast sums money. Those pestilential shops ought to be put down, or there would be an end to the morals of the country; let them be put down or at least if the arm of the law was not strong enough for that purpose let them be turned to beneficial account and converted into a source of revenue. Let them no longer be allowed to enjoy impunity next door to the Bishop of London. If they were not to be put down, he should propose to grant licences to them, and make each of those vagabonds pay a small stipend of 1,000*l.* a-year for such licence. (Laughter.) How many in number they might be he did not know; neither could he hope for any accurate return from the Home-office or the police-offices as to their numbers; all that they ever knew or heard about these places was now and then when somebody got his throat cut at one of them. It was by some such occasional atrocities that their existence became known to the world. (Hear.) He should set the number of those vagabonds at 50 in London; and thus he might hope to raise from them an income of 50,000*l.* Next to those he should tax the persons who frequented places of that sort, and they might take out permission to do as men did to go out shooting—they might take out a licence to go to hell.

Sir R. D. INGLIS rose to order, Language such as the house had then heard was not becoming in a Christian assembly.

Sir W. INGLBY.—Well, I admit the phrase is not such as ought to be addressed to ears polite. To return to the subject of which he had been speaking, he should take them all, gentlemen and tradesmen, put them together, make an *omnium gatherum* of the whole set, and taxing the frequenters 10*l.* a-year each, and taking them at 4,000 in number, he should estimate the produce at 40,000*l.* That certainly was but the first rough outline of his budget; but he did think that it would be borne out by the fact. It was, in truth, no such difficult matter to devise new subjects of taxation, and if they would let him have his way, they would find him rivaling that notorious discoverer of new modes of taxation,—he meant the celebrated William Pitt. The noble lord, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, need not have puzzled himself so much about the 1,200,000*l.* surplus; the whole matter might be arranged without the slightest difficulty. He thought he could do it without the assistance of the hon. member for Middlesex. But to come to the more serious part of the question; there they were, in the second session of the reformed Parliament, and what had they done for the relief of the middle and lower classes? Much was expected from them, and to a severe account would they be brought by their constituents. He had already excited some risibility, but he was coming to that which might have a very different effect, which some might regard as a *monstrum horrendum*; but it was coming, and they might prepare for it; he had strong an aristocratic feeling as any one, but that should not deter him from doing his duty to the people who sent him into that house. He should now propose tax upon titles of distinction. The poorest shopman was made the object of taxation, and why should not dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, barons, baronets, and knights, be made to pay for the distinctions which they enjoyed? Why should they not pay an *ad valorem* duty? (Much laughter.) He should not in the imposition of that duty go below the rank of knight, and he should exempt the ladies altogether, but assuredly there was no reason upon earth why noble lords and right hon. gentlemen should not pay for their titles, at the same time that he should afford the most perfect relief to any one who objected to the tax (a laugh), for they might relieve themselves from the payment at once, by resigning their titles and publishing that resignation in the *Gazette*; he would so exact from all obligation to pay the tax and he would wish that understanding no hon. member of the House should object to his proposition. He must be permitted to say that he would benefit to the country if every duke were made to pay 50*l.* or 100*l.* for the distinction which his titles conferred, and all others of the nobility on the same scale. He begged the house then to pay attention to his summing up of his whole plan. In the first place, he would impose 500,000*l.* upon spirits; upon gin-shops, 5,000*l.* upon titles of honour, 120,000*l.*; he would revive the leather tax—its repeal was of no service either to town or country. The total amount, then, of increased revenue which he proposed the country should derive from his plan, would be 4,976,000*l.*; but then, as he estimated it, the malt-tax would only come to 4,902,000*l.* which would leave a balance of 74,000*l.* The hon. baronet then mentioned some deduction from that in a tone not audible in the gallery, and proceeded to describe the saving he proposed to effect as 45,000*l.* He should then, he said have that sum of 45,000*l.* in his sack. It might be said, that in urging that proposition upon the attention of the house he was taking great pains for the benefit of the agricultural interest, but he begged to observe that he was doing quite as much for the towns. In his budget he did not propose that the towns should have the benefit of the full 1,200,000*l.* the disposal of which seemed so embarrassing to the noble lord; and be it remembered that he had said nothing on the subject of reduction—no one word about insecure places; neither had he called attention to the great revenue which might be derived from a tax levied off gaming on the grandest scale. He alluded to an impost on the transfers between Ball and Bears—even one-sixteenth upon the transaction of the Stock-exchange would be a large source of income. He could not of course then undertake to say how much might be derived from that source, but he had no doubt that it would be quite enough to answer his purpose, and he held that it could be levied without any breach of the public faith. He thought, too, that the reciprocity system was carried too far, and that, for example something might be derived from French gloves and French shoes. He had now pretty nearly discharged his budget, and he hoped that his members would recollect that it was not voluntarily that he had brought it forward, for that last year the noble lord opposite called upon him to propose something as a substitute for the malt tax, and he trusted that he had fully succeeded in making it evident that the Exchequer could well provide for the exigencies of the state without continuing that most unfair impost the malt tax. Having thus laid his financial statement before the house, he begged to resign the office of which he had taken temporary possession, and to place it once more in the hands of the noble lord who would, he hoped, live long to exercise its functions; but he entreated

ed him to exercise them solely for the good of the people. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That the house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, with a view to take into its consideration the partially or totally repealing the duty on malt."

The Marquis of CHANDOS most cordially supported the motion. He had hoped that a measure of relief would have proceeded from the Government, but failing that, he could not do otherwise than give his full support to the present proposition. He would put it to hon. members to say, whether they thought that they could, with any show of reason or justice, refuse to go into an inquiry—he hoped they would do no such thing—he hoped they would show the agriculturists that the causes of their distress were fairly looked into; and he begged Ministers to remember, that if they did not speedily and decisively show a disposition at least to put an end to the causes of that discontent and disorganization which prevailed through various parts of the country, they might be assured of this—that there existed the utmost hazard of those discontents arising to such a height as that no Government could hope to arrest their progress. He could not but declare his full concurrence with the petitioners who had so often of late represented to the house the necessity of an inquiry such as was then proposed; he hoped therefore that the house would agree to the motion, and see how far that tax could be reduced.

On the question being put,

Mr. WARBURTON rose—the cry for Lord Althorpe was, however, very general. The hon. member said that he should not have risen then had he seen the slightest disposition on the part of the noble lord (Althorpe) to address the house. If the object of the hon. baronet's motion had been to abolish any monopoly, or to repeal any tax which operated injuriously towards the industrious classes of the community, it would have received his (Mr. Warburton's) most willing support; but he could only regard the hon. baronet's proposition as an attempt on the part of the agricultural interest to put their hands into the pockets of the people. (Cries of "No," and "Hear.") It appeared to him that the agricultural interest wished to raise a revenue from the other interests in the state, in order to place that revenue in their own pockets. ("Hear, hear;" and No, no.") He believed the substance of the hon. baronet's comical budget was a proposal to repeal the malt-tax, and reimpose on the people the beer-tax. The hon. baronet had also suggested the expediency of imposing additional duties on spirits and wine, and he might easily have been mistaken for a member of a temperance society had he not concluded by proposing the repeal of the malt-tax. (Hear.) He (Mr. Warburton) had certainly no objection to lower the price of beer to agricultural labourers notwithstanding that the magistrates and clergymen who had given evidence before the beer committee last session attributed all the crimes committed in the country to the low price of beer ("No, no,") in conjunction with the establishment of beer-shops (hear, hear); but he was opposed to the hon. baronet's plan, because it was essentially a proposition to impose a tax on the consumers of beer in towns who were too poor to brew for themselves, in order that the growers of barley might place the produce in their own pockets. ("Hear," and "No.") He trusted, therefore, that the representatives of towns would protect the interest of the poorer classes of their constituents by refusing to give their sanction to the proposed partial system of taxation. (Hear, hear.) The repeal of the malt-tax would not have any tendency, in his opinion, to reduce the price of beer or malt to any considerable extent, unless that measure was accompanied by the removal of the duties on the importation of foreign barley. The simple repeal of the malt-tax would only benefit the occupiers of barley-growing districts; and as he did not see the expediency of conferring exclusive advantages on any one separate interest in the state, he should vote against the motion.

Colonel Evans took that opportunity of stating that he refrained from bringing forward the motion of which he had given notice for the repeal of the window-tax, not from any considerate feeling towards the Administration, but in compliance with what he conceived to be the wish of his constituents. It was represented to him by deputations from Marylebone, and from the central committee of Westminster, consisting of 9 delegates from the 9 parishes, that as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had declared it to be out of his power to reduce taxation to a greater extent than 1,200,000, it would be inexpedient at the moment, however oppressive and unjust the window-tax might be, to do anything which might impede the Government in carrying out their intention into effect as far as regarded the repeal of the house-duty. The same feeling appeared to prevail at a very large meeting which he had lately the honour of attending in Westminster, and he therefore thought that he was justified in not pressing forward any motion with respect to the window-tax. ("Question.") With respect to the subject immediately under the consideration of the house, it was his opinion that, if there was only to be a fixed amount of reduction, the agriculturists were not the parties who ought to have the benefit of it. They were already powerful in that house, that, whenever they felt any real pressure, they would find no difficulty in obtaining relief, and he should therefore vote against the motion.

Colonel DAVIES thought the question under discussion very important in a financial point of view, and still more important as affecting the morals of the humbler classes of the community. He condemned the late Government for having established those pes of society the beer-shops, and for having reduced the duty on ardent spirits, in consequence of which a state of demoralization had been produced, only equalled to that which existed during the last century, when Sir R. Walpole found it necessary to impose prohibitory duties on the importation of foreign spirits. Since the reduction of the duty, the consumption of British spirits had increased from 3000,000 to 7,000,000 of gallons in England, from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 of gallons in Scotland, and from 2,000,000 to 9,000, in Ireland. He was an advocate for the repeal of the malt-duty, because he considered beer a more wholesome beverage for the people than ardent spirits; but he would have total abolition of the tax, for a partial repeal would render the maintenance of all the existing machinery for collection necessary. He disclaimed any participation in the sentiments expressed by the hon. member of Bristol (Mr. Warburton), and saw nothing in the proposition of the hon. baronet which at all had a tendency to operate injuriously towards the inhabitants of towns. (Hear, hear.) If the hon. baronet's motion was carried, and the duty on beer re-imposed, the price of the beverage would not be raised, because the repeal of the malt-tax would be more than equivalent for the removal of the beer duty. He was confident that the deficiency in the revenue occasioned by the abolition of the malt-tax might be supplied by effecting a saving in the expenditure of the military establishment and those of the colonies.

Sir R. PEELE then rose to address the house. He had come down under the impression that the proposition to be made was for a total repeal of the malt-tax (hear, hear,) and he must say there was considerable inconvenience, a notice having been given

a specific proposal was to be made, in any hon. member coming forward, and in an instant, without any previous intimation of the change, introducing great and essential alterations in the purport and design of the original motion. (Hear, hear) At the same time he was not sure that the nature of the proposition had been in the present case substantially altered; because the hon. baronet (Sir W. Ingilby) stated his conviction that little if any relief could be derived from a partial repeal of the malt duty; and his proposal, in fact, was to abolish the whole, promising to supply the deficiency of revenue that might result from its total abolition by substituting certain other taxes, which certainly had been detailed with no small degree of facetiousness. (Hear, hear.) He did not apprehend that the proposal of the hon. baronet for a committee was with the view of maturely considering the subject, and calmly investigating how the interests of agriculture would be influenced by a partial or total repeal of the malt-tax. (Hear, hear.) He feared there would be no inquiry, and no deliberation, but some specific and sweeping proposition would at once be submitted to the committee, on which an immediate vote would be taken. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the general question of a total repeal of the malt duty, he still adhered to the opinions he had stated on a previous occasion, as it was impossible to decide on its merits without looking at the state of the revenue; although he did not consider it necessary to view it in detail, as every gentleman could not but bear in mind the statement of the noble lord the Chancellor of the Exchequer a few nights since His (Sir R. Peel's) deliberate and decided opinion, taking into consideration the present state of the revenue of the country, was, that the house could not consent to such an extensive reduction of taxation as would be implied in the total repeal of the malt-tax. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord, in his financial statement, had calculated that the entire surplus of revenue during the present year would be 2,600,000*l.*, of which 800,000*l.* was to be reserved, in order to defray the interest of the 20,000,000*l.* voted to the West India property, and for which the national honour was pledged. He remained therefore a sum of 1,800,000*l.*; and as the noble lord proposed giving relief in taxation to the amount of 1,200,000*l.*, the entire surplus would be only 900,000*l.*, which he for one—taking into consideration the state of the country, the extent of its revenue, and the possibly increased demands which might be made on it—did not think constituted too large a sum of marginal revenue. He thought the noble lord had greatly overrated the surplus on which he calculated. There was 1,500,000*l.* estimated to be derived from a difference between the expenditure and revenue of last year; there was 500,000*l.* to be derived from savings in the estimates; and 600,000*l.* calculated as the increase on tea. Now, he had stated on a former occasion, and subsequent reflection had more firmly convinced him, that the noble lord had no right to calculate on such an increase arising to the revenue from an alteration in the duty on tea. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord seemed perfectly satisfied that he should be able to dispose of 36,000,000*lb.* of tea a-year; and it would, of course, be a great presumption in him (Sir R. Peel) to utter any counter-prediction to the noble lord; but he ventured to say that the noble lord would not realize 600,000*l.* from the change in the system, as he appeared to calculate. The noble lord, in his opinion, had made a great mistake; the great probability was that he would not be able to realize nearly one-half of what he had stated. The noble lord was not entitled to promote the sales of tea by reducing the upset prices (hear, hear); and if they were continued, 36,000,000*lb.* could never be disposed of, and in the most formidable state of matters, it was very much more than doubtful whether 600,000*l.* would be realized of increased revenue. (Hear, hear.) There was to be a graduated scale of duties according to the qualities of the tea imported; but the noble lord taken into consideration that it would be necessary on that account materially to increase the number of excise officers, the expense of which would no doubt deduct from the income which would be derived from the new scale of duties (hear, hear.) Besides, another deduction should be made on account of the inevitable increase which would take place in smuggling. Upon the whole, he did not think that the result would justify the calculation of the noble lord, and therefore the state of the revenue, and the probable vicissitudes to which it might be subjected would not warrant the house in repealing the malt-tax. (Hear, hear.) In his opinion the agricultural interest had before it a much greater chance of reducing its burdens by maintaining than by endangering the public credit. (Hear, hear.) His first and paramount duty, as far as personal motives could weigh with any man, was to protect the agricultural interest (hear); but looking at the present price of the funds, considering the chance there was that an early and legitimate reduction of the public burdens would take place by diminishing the interest on those funds, his fixed and deliberate opinion was, that public credit should not be endangered or lessened by any rash and precipitate desire for the repeal of the tax in question. (Hear, hear.) He had been astonished to hear no reference made by the noble lord the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the state of the 4 per cents. in his financial statement. The hon. baronet (Sir W. Ingilby) had reminded him (Sir R. Peel) of an observation he had made, that those who proposed a measure by which any considerable diminution of the revenue would be occasioned, were bound to provide a feasible substitute; and the hon. baronet said that he of course came prepared with a proper substitute. Now he (Sir R. Peel) had not the least objection in the world to consider the propriety of adopting a not very reconcile or abstruse proposition. Closing an increased tax on gin; there was nothing very novel in that; he was, in fact, disposed to lay as heavy a duty on that noxious fluid as could possibly be collected from it, consistently with the interests of the fair trader, and the maintenance of the present amount of the public revenue. (Hear, hear.) But if by laying on an enormous tax on gin, an indirect advantage was given to illicit distilling (hear, hear), it was very difficult to see in what way the revenue would be increased, or the cause of public morality improved, by the change. (Cheers.) Still, however, the interests of the industrious classes of society ought to be considered, and if it could be shown that any increase of taxation on a luxury like foreign wine would not diminish its consumption, and increase the public revenue, it would be a very convenient argument in favor of the present motion; but when the hon. baronet (Sir R. Ingilby) had a little more experience in his office of Chancellor of the Exchequer (a laugh) he would learn, that whatever it might be in arithmetic, two and two did not in those matters always make four. (Hear, hear.) The hon. baronet had also talked of imposing a tax on a certain class of mountbanks (a laugh), and perhaps it might be possible to find out a worse tax (renewed laughter), but he (Sir R. Peel) must say, that if the hon. baronet really meant to support the agricultural interest of the country, he had treated the subject with a degree of ridicule which, considering the importance of it, and the distressed condition of that part of the community, he could not but regard as equally unfair and unseemly (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Wiltshire (Mr. Bennett), had stated that he would support the motion